

April 1 was sort of a fool's day for the republicans, especially when they count the cost of voting for a low license democratic ticket.

The question is, "where did the democrats find their new voters in Janesville on Tuesday?" Some of them were quite fresh—were never heard of here before, and likely will not be seen here again.

The prohibitionists met with a defeat at Balot. This issue was clearly drawn between high license and no license—the former being \$500—and the license candidate won. Mr. Charles H. Parker was elected by 233 majority.

For the past nine months the receipts of the government were \$92,004,095 in excess of the expenditures. When compared with the preceding period it appears that the customs payments have decreased \$15,500,000 and the internal revenue receipts nearly \$21,000,000.

The republicans of Milwaukee did a grand work on Tuesday. They elected Walther mayor by three thousand majority. The Germans and the high license men united in the support of Walther. The democrats are thunderstruck by the result, as they expected a complete victory. The republicans of Milwaukee do some grand things at times, and for their loyalty and good sense are entitled to the thanks of the republicans of Wisconsin.

Talk about beer-drinking, here are the statistics for the world: Great Britain produces 37,573,450 barrels annually, and drinks 36 gallons per head; the German Empire produces 32,711,736 barrels and drinks 24 gallons per head; North Germany produces 17,863,793 barrels and drinks 16 gallons per head, and the United States produces 17,849,424 barrels and drinks 11 gallons per head. Bavaria drinks 68 gallons per head; Württemberg drinks 65 gallons per head, and Belgium drinks 41 gallons per head. As the 50,000,000 of this country average 11 gallons of beer drunk every year, renewed interest may be inspired in the query—Does beer intoxicate?

A good preventive against riots and lynchings, from the Inter Ocean: If we continue to try by a jury of twelve men, let the law be so amended that they shall be "twelve intelligent men." According to the rules now in vogue ignorance is at a premium in the selection of every jury. It is ridiculous to demand the wisest men as judges and attorneys, and those lowest in the scale of intelligence as jurors. In these days all intelligent people read the daily newspapers and form opinions, but that should not prevent them from weighing testimony in the jury-box, and it is ridiculous for the law to so decide.

Mr. Jay Gould has expressed his opinion as to wheat possibilities of this country, as follows: "It is only a question of a very short time when we shall have very little wheat to export. The wheat-growing area of the country is now pretty nearly developed. The yield is large, because the soil is now, but in a few years the same soil will be less productive. Moreover, with our increase of population from immigration and otherwise, we will soon consume all the wheat we can produce. Corn, however, is our great staple. We have practically a monopoly in it, and it can be utilized in more ways than one. What the Old World does not want in one shape or another, give them in the shape of pork and beef. From the present indications it will be several generations before the great wheat-producing power of this country is materially decreased.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The result of the city election shows that the republican party in Janesville is not unanimous for high license. The result also shows that a candidate's personal influence and social standing are more powerful than his politics; that organization and personal work secure the greatest number of votes; and that in municipal elections the people are more than ever drifting away from political party lines. In looking over the field after the battle has been fought, it will be discovered that a great many republicans were not in line on the republican side. They were somewhere else, and shot their bullets here and there to suit their fancy. Being opposed to making high license an issue in the canvass, and the democratic candidates being unobjectionable, they voted with the democrats. It is plain to be seen that the result of this was low, because the vote was large and several hundred republican votes were missing. They did not regard themselves obliged to vote for candidates simply because they were on the republican ticket, and some of them having a little bone to pick voted against the republican candidates. This condition of things brought about the defeat of the ticket which was pledged to high license and which bore the name of the republican ticket.

The result may also be taken as an indication that in the cities the high license movement will be defeated when that question is made an issue at the polls. Quite a large per cent. of the votes in all cities like Janesville, Madison, Oshkosh, Racine, and Fond du Lac, is opposed to temperance reform in the way of high license, and wherever the issue is introduced upon the republican party, the party is generally whipped. Were the agricultural district to vote on the question, the result would be far different, as the country vote is largely composed of that element which is more apt to favor a reform in the way of license. For this reason, the only hope for high license is to have it definitely established by a general law of the state, and thus take the question out of local politics. Until that is done, the matter will be a thorn in the flesh to the republicans, and a political boon to the democrats.

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QUIET, BUT FEARFUL.

Matters at Cincinnati Continue To Be Quiet.

But Apprehensions Exist that an Organized Mob Will Try to Assassinate—Rioters Liberated—Successful Mob Law.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The last unknown corpse at the morgue has been identified as Edward Hines, a plumber. His family live in Louisville, Ky., where his remains have been taken. The following is a list of the victims of the riot who have died in the past twenty-four hours: Jackson Todd, aged 32, canal boatman, lived at Cumminsville; Israel Goetz, governor's guard, shot himself on Monday accidentally, and died at the hospital; Lee Saunders, aged 21, painter, shot through the lungs Saturday night, died at the hospital; E. Lindsay, aged 28, died at his residence 153 Central avenue; Fred Beckenhorst, aged 23, of 14 Orchard street, died at the hospital, shot Saturday night.

The different regiments of state troops are still on duty. Several companies have been relieved, and in case there is no further rioting most of the militia will be sent home soon. Military discipline was still observed at the jail, city buildings and Music hall during the day. The barricades at the jail are as strongly guarded as usual. A battalion of the Second United States Artillery from the Newport barracks guard the United States sub-treasury. They were ordered over by the secretary of war, on request of the treasurer.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION.

It is that there will be no demonstration until the militia are withdrawn from the city, and then an attempt will be made by an organized body to take the murderers from the jail and hang them.

About 9 o'clock a drunken man on Vine street called a street-car near the corner of Fourth street, but the conductor did not heed him. He then drew a revolver and fired, and following up the conductor to the corner, he fired again, but without doing any damage. He was caught by a couple of pedestrians, who disarmed him and turned him over to the police.

During a performance at the Grand opera house some one in the gallery dropped a lighted cigarette, which sailed down toward the parquette, when some one in the audience cried "Fire!" This caused a stampede, and but for the presence of mind of one of the actors, who had been a penit, and perhaps, lost of life. The audience was quieted down.

A BAD INCIDENT.

The saddest incident of the day was the funeral of Capt. J. J. Desmond at the cathedral. He was young, brave, universally popular, and had been a member of the police in the auditor's office when the court house was fired. In the church and on the streets the manifestations of feeling were deep. People on the sidewalks wept as the funeral passed, led by the musical band playing "Nearer My God, to Thee."

RIOTERS LIBERATED.

Thus far all or nearly all the rioters tried in the police court have been let go. They have been identified as good, respectable, industrious workmen. Only a few were pronounced to be thieves, and they have been discharged. Some of the respectable rioters, however, were sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days, which sentence was in every case suspended on condition that they remain in doors after dark.

Evidence is appearing that very many of the wounded and some of the killed have been heard of by the coroner or by the hospitals. A Polish girl who speaks no English has been a frequent caller at the morgue and at the hospitals searching for her brother, for her brother. His name was Jacob Zolinski, 20 years old, a baker by trade, and lived at 14 Woodward street. He bade her good-by Saturday night, when the court house was fired, and she has never seen him since. One night, however, she looked up her sad, vain search at the morgue, at the police station, at the coroner's office, and through the hospitals.

The police have discovered two recent books of the police court in a house on Mount Adams. They took possession of them and arrested the young man of the house—who are known to the police as suspicious characters.

BULLET VAGABOND.

Among the inmates of the Saturday night fight, which are so plentiful at the intersection of Court and Walnut streets, is a bullet hole through a telegraph pole fully nine inches thick. The ball, after passing through, lodged in the telegraph pole. One bullet struck a wooden plank at the side of the door of the drug store and after knocking out a triangular piece of iron three-quarters of an inch thick, buried itself deeply in the brick wall. All the bullet marks are practically all the way up the wall, and the bullet which aimed the 250 to 300 victims of the slaughter, were bullets from the United States army Springfield rifle, latest pattern.

Some Successful Mob Law.

Rock Hill, S. C., April 2.—A colored boy named Frank Elliott outraged the little six-year-old daughter of Mr. W. A. Powell, a farmer living three miles northwest of this place, inflicting severe injuries. A few minutes after the horrible crime the child ran from the barn where the brute had, and ended her life by shooting herself with a revolver. A search was made for Elliott by her father. He was captured and brought to this place by Mr. Powell, who at once turned Elliott over to the constable. The negro was taken into Trial Justice Powell's office, and at once made a full confession, giving a description of the accomplices of the deed. The revolting details spread over town, and in a short time the entire population became greatly enraged, and excited crowds gathered on the streets. The officers, fearing harm would befall the brute, began to make preparations for protecting him, and started with him to the guard-house; but as they reached the door the excited crowd took to a grove on the outskirts of the town and hung him to a tree. The body still swung to the limb bearing the following placard: "Our daughters will be protected."

Charlotte, N. C., April 2.—Monday night a masked mob surrounded the jail at Balcon, Gaston county, overpowered the jailer, and took out Edwin McCulloch, colored, carried him to a tree half a mile distant and hanged him. A week ago McCulloch shot and killed Thomas Wilson, a prominent young man of Gaston. The murder was cold-blooded. McCulloch was being reprimanded for neglect of duty, when he drew his pistol and shot Wilson dead. The lynching party numbered about fifty, some of whom are known.

The attorney general of Texas has brought suit against A. A. Tolmie and J. M. O'Donnell, of St. Louis, to recover \$2,000 acres of valuable sugar land in Brazoria county, claiming that the tract was obtained by the use of fictitious names.

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SILVER COINAGE.

The House Decides That There Shall Be no Diminution.

Passage of the Trade-Dollar Bill—Lively Tilt Between Kelley and Belford—The May Vote.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—When the trade-dollar bill came up in the house it was first addressed by Mr. Pusey, its supporter. He expressed his belief in the reorganization act and hostility to any proposition to stop the coinage of standard dollars.

Cassidy confined his argument to the fourth section, which, he maintained, would have the effect of contracting the currency to the amount of trade dollars which would be retired. He announced himself in favor of the free coinage of silver, and argued that the policy of the government should be to the what should be a dollar, and then to the problem of the nation to go into the mints and get his bullion coined, and leave him the additional burden of placing the money in circulation.

Belford regarded the fourth section as a covert fraud on the people, as being in the interests of the Rothschilds, who controlled Germany on the question of gold or silver demonization. He had always followed his friend from Pennsylvania (Kelley), but the last year that great man had turned German and consulted with the brutal Bismarck, and coming back, had advocated practically the cessation of the coinage of silver.

"I beg leave to say," remarked Kelly, "that I am not conscious of leaving over to the Germans. I did many sickness stretches my travels as far as Paris, where I spent three months, and had not the privilege of seeing many German statesmen."

The house will recollect a series of letters," replied Belford, "that the gentleman wrote after a brilliant interview with Prince Bismarck."

"When?" inquired Kelly.

"Two years ago," replied Belford.

Kelley—If arithmetic stands on the basis of 1870 and 1884 it was five years.

Belford—Very well; but let us go to the next point. I say that when you came back from Europe last fall you introduced a bill to stop the coinage, and yet you are willing to stand here and advocate, day after day, the protection of pig-iron.

Kelley—My desire is to permit the widespread use of silver on its ancient basis, and my bill is one which I believe well calculated to force against England, the premier of silver and silver nations, to see for relief from her own arguance by asking the reorganization of silver on the ancient basis.

Belford—Why didn't you introduce a bill to protect arguance? Belford, on the question of pig-iron? (Laughter.) I have always voted to protect the industries of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Louisiana, and yet there is a bill, I assailed policy on the part of the monopolists of the east, to disavow, injure and ruin the great industry of my state.

Kelley—Did any of those monopolists fail to stand by you in the duties you demanded for Colorado lead, an industry scarcely second to silver, or did they fail to protect pig-iron, her main industry, and her Bessemer rail-mills?

Belford—I can tell the gentleman that Colorado needs no tariff on Bessemer steel. It costs \$14 to ship a ton of Bessemer steel from Pennsylvania to the coast, and there is a distance. I can also give notice to my friend that Colorado need not stand up for the relief of pig-iron.

Continuing, Belford proceeded to make an argument in favor of free silver coinage. It was a long and able one, and was the theory which dominated this administration. He asked little whether or not it was Republican or Democratic. Communism had already begun its devastating course in this country. Look at the riot in Cincinnati. It might be said it had sprung out of the attempt to administer justice in one individual case. One! The mantle was too broad for that. It was because the people of the country were beginning to realize and feel that no man, by force and legislation, could take \$20,000,000 in one year, and deprive the people of currency which belonged to them in the exercise of their trade and business. That was what the riot meant; and he advised the gentlemen who had retired from the chamber of the republicans to be guided by the people, and the people were increasing. If they did not there would not be a riot in Cincinnati, but a riot in every great city of the country, when millions of property would be destroyed. He criticized the democrats for cutting down the appropriations to insufficient amounts, and inquired: "Are we forever and forever to hold the White House on account of your absolutely silly blunders?"

Warner of Ohio submitted an argument on behalf of the free coinage of silver.

Bland moved to strike out the fourth section, which provides that the trade dollar, reduced into standard dollars shall be retired from circulation, and that the gold required to be coined by the reorganization act.

Agreed to—Yeas, 181; nays, 118.

The bill then passed; yeas, 180; nays, 40.

The following is the nay vote:

Adams of Illinois; Bagley, Barr, Beach, Bolles, Brown, Bunker, Brewster, New York, Brover of New Jersey, Browne of Indiana, Brown of Pennsylvania, Buckner, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Cannon, Chase, Collins, Connolly, Culbertson of Kentucky, Culbertson, Davidson, Davis of Illinois, Davis of Kansas, Deussen, Dillibee, Dugley, Dorsheimer, Dowd, Dunham, Evans of Pennsylvania, Evans of South Carolina, Everhart, Fowler, Frazier, Frazier, Goff, Greenleaf, Gunder, Hancock, Hancock, Hardy, Harner, Hatch of Michigan, Haynes, Hendricks, Henderson of Illinois, Hovitt of New York, Hiseock, Hitt, Horr, Hunt, Hooley, Hunt, Hurd, James, Johnson, Jones of Wisconsin, Kason, Keen, Kelley, Ketchum, Lester, Lewis, Little, Lytle, Long, Lyman, McCann, McCormack, Milliken, Mitchell, Morrison, Morse, Moulton, Nelson, Nutting, O'Hara, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Parker, Payne, Potts of Indiana, Ransom, Ransom, Ransom, Pettit, Pusey, Ransom, Ray of New York, Reed, Rice, Robinson of Ohio, Rockwell, Russell, Seymour, Shelly, Skinner of New York, Slocum, Smalls, Spooner, Spriggs, Steele, Stephenson, Stewart of Vermont, Storm, Stark, B. B. Taylor of Ohio, J. D. Taylor of Ohio, Tucker, Van Alstyne, Waite, Wakefield, White of Minnesota, Whitling, Winans of Wisconsin, Woodward—118.

The political complexion of both yeas and nay votes is as follows: Yeas—Democrats, 11; Republicans, 10; Independent, 1. Nays—Democrats, 87; Republicans, 73; Independent, 2.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The Ohio & Mississippi railroad is in the hands of its stockholders, it having been freed from the supervision of the court.

The Export of Gold.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The specie exports to Europe are \$30,000.

During the inclement seasons something is needed to tone up the system. Baxter's Mucilage, Bitters will do it. Sold by Stearns & Baker. Price 25 cents.

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MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Returns from Some of the Principal Towns in Four States.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The result of the election for alderman and town officers in this city does not materially change the political complexion of the city, though there were some surprises. The democrats carried the alderman, the council will stand unchanged—twenty Democrats to fifteen Republicans, with one vacancy to be filled by special election. The democrats have carried the town officers on the west and north sides with great ease and by large majorities. On the south side Drake and Horan, Republicans, have been elected respectively assessor and supervisor. The Democratic candidates for town clerk and collector, however, have been successful. The election passed off peaceably.

The aldermen elected are Whalen, Sanders, Shorey, Clarke, Cullerton, Kildreth, Lawler, Gaynor, McMurray, Bond, Campbell, Dalton, Ryan, Young, Colvin, Sweeney and Nyora.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., April 2.—The city election passed off quietly. The democrats elected a police magistrate and two aldermen, and the Republicans five aldermen. The township election returns in this city and county are slow coming in. The results are not known.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., April 2.—The township elections throughout McLean county drew out a large vote, and much interest was manifested. In Bloomington an immense vote was polled, which cannot be counted before morning. The chief contest was between the candidate for township clerk, and the chances are that Lou School, the Republican nominee, is elected. In Normal there were four tickets in the field, all heartily supported; and a great amount of scratching. William Partridge, Republican, at midnight, is probably elected. The supervisors elected in adjacent towns are as follows: Nauvoo, C. C. Howell, Republican; Elmhurst, of Padua township, W. A. Arrowsmith, Republican; Grailly, Thomas W. Lock, Democrat; El Paso, John Fisher, Republican; Elwood, Democrat; Arrowood, V. E. Howell, Republican; Covell (Dale township), J. L. Douglas, Republican; Gaybrook, James Johnson, Republican; Towanda, Hugh Lerner, Republican; Channah, Thomas Morgan, Democrat; Hope, H. K. Kinsie, Republican; Bellefontaine, W. T. Bradbury, people's ticket.

ROCK ISLAND, Ills., April 2.—At the city and township election everything passed off in a quiet way. A vote substantially a victory for the democrats, they elected their alderman and supervisor and four assistants and assessor. The Republicans elected three aldermen and the collector, and the Green-backers one alderman.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—The municipal election here resulted in the choice of Emil Walther, Republican, for mayor. The rest of ticket is Democratic—Ford Kuehn, controller; William Mayvorn, city treasurer; P. J. Somers, city attorney. The council is Democratic.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 2.—The municipal election resulted in the election of George A. Pillsbury, Republican, over A. Ames, Democrat, by more than 4,000 majority. At all the Republican aldermen were also elected, as was the full Republican ticket.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 2.—The Democrats carried the city by about two to one. The prohibition question entered into the election to a considerable extent, the Democrats opposing prohibition under the prohibitory law. The controversy between D. R. Anthony, of Two Times, and Noody, the Democratic mayor, also figured conspicuously, and the vote is considered an indication of the mayor's administration. He is a rebuke to the war upon the public schools as conducted by the present board and Superintendent Fitzpatrick. A large vote was polled.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Dispatches received here giving the results of municipal elections say that Charles H. Parker, high license, was elected mayor of Beloit by 233 majority. The Democrats swept Madison, electing R. J. Stevens mayor, and secured most of the offices of Beloit, Janesville and Watertown. H. D. Davis, people's candidate, was elected mayor of Eau Claire, and A. J. Webster, Democrat, mayor of Menasha. The Democrats carried La Crosse, Chippewa Falls, Oshkosh, Appleton, and Prairie du Chien, and the Republican ticket was triumphant at Waushara.

MANITOWISH, Minn., April 2.—This city has always given a Democratic majority except in presidential elections. The Democratic candidate for mayor, H. C. Gray, was an exceptionally strong and popular man, but was met by the Republicans, who put up George W. Palmer, who received a loud some majority. Henry Mohr, the Republican candidate for city treasurer, was elected, and also the Democratic candidate for recorder, Q. Leonard.

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